Business Notices.

HOSTETTER .- As to Women it is a settled statistical fact that seven-tenths of their number are suffering from disease and general debility. Are the men much better of ! disease and general debility. Are the men much better of 'Loss of appetite, paipitation, prostration, distress of the stomach, dizziness, queitveness, general physical and mental inability, are the usual symptoms. The stomach is the recipient of all all-ments of the body. To counteract the injurious effects of table indulgencies you must assist the stomach. HONTETTR'S VEG-ITABLE STOMACH BITTERS corrects the appetite, carries of the bills and innurse screenings. BARKE S PARE, No. 364 Broadway, corner Dunners.

Barkes & Pare, No. 364 Broadway, corner Dunners.

WET LINEN GOODS FROM THE LATE WRECKS N. & M. E. T. WILE & Co. will open this day, 10 bales Hucks' back Towels at 12/s dozen; 500 pieces Irish Shitting Lines at 21/2, 2.6 and 35, a yard; 25 pieces Lines Bleeting; 200 pieces Lines on Damask, from 2/6 a yard up. These goods are perfect in every respect, except being wet and soiled, and will be idered at nearly one-half value. Hotel and housekeepers will find the greatest bargains ever offered. Columnian Hall, No. 221 Grand-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES .- Our liberal and admirable plan of exchanging our new and latest improve admirable plan of exchanging our new and latest improve SEWING MACHINES for old Machines of every kind, is haite with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery Wilson, Grover Baker, Hunt, Dorcas and other inferior Machines, are comin to rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bain rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bay sin is a great one. Apply at our New York office personally or by letter.

I.M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

Evidence enough to satisfy the most skeptical that Balders can be cured, or the loss or Hair can be at once arrested by using the Swedish Hair Cheaton, can be seen at No. 330 Broadway, where the preparation (which comprises a pot of Pomade and a bottle of Liquid) is for sale—price 41 for the two. Also for sale, a superior Hair Dye—price 75 cents, warranted.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- A MAGNIFICENT REM-EDV.—Sufferers from Dyspepsis, throw off disease: The Pills will cradicate it entirely from the system, and correct decreases from the liver and storage.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE SORE LIPS. &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'s CAMPH ICE, with GLYCREINE, prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., Chemista and Druggists, Nor. 165, 275, 511, and 756 Browlway

EXCELSIOR

PIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 6 Broad-et.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1856.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Tenfer Cart on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1856.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 17.—The Senate made a call upon the President for the remainder of the Nicaraguan correspondence. There was a stormy time in Executive session in regard to the late action of the Naval Retiring Roard. Adjourned to Monday.

House, Jan. 17.—Mr. Carlisle charged the failure

to organize as the result of the overturn of the Compromise measures by the Democracy, and Mr. Mc Mullen defended the Democracy from such charges. The debate was continued, including Slavery restriction in general, by Messrs. Stephens, Washburn of Maine and Zollicoffer. The House then took the 116th ballot for Speaker, Banks having 94, Richard son 68, Fuller 32, Pennington 6, scattering 3; necessary to a choice 102. A motion to elect by a plurality was voted down-yeas 94, pays 106. Adjourned.

The Printers' Celebration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of Franklin's Birthday last night at the Assembly Rooms was a very fine affair. Owing to the late hour of speech-making we are unable to print our report this morning.

The Assembly did not succeed in electing Clerk yesterday. Mr. Sherman, Republican, came pretty near success, and will probably go through to-day. The Know-Nothings seem to be losing their temper.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention me yesterday, nominated candidates for subordinate State officers, and sent a Douglas delegation to the Cincinnati Convention.

We give this morning an abstract of the Report of the Controller, exhibiting the condition of the finances of the State.

WHAT IS THE QUESTION ! Perhaps three fourths of the people do not yet understand what it is that now blocks the wheels of the General Government, while many to whom they have confided power are doing their utmost to deceive and mislead them. Nothing is more common now than to see something like indignation in the most quiet quarters at the tardiness of the House of Representatives in organizing itself. "What are these fellows quarreling about !" eries aroused stupidity. "Why don't they settle the question one way or another, or agree to let it alone, and go about the business for which they were elected? Rogues, all of them, probably, unless some few honest men oscillating between Banks and Richardson are to be excepted, who appear to be blessed with some little susceptibility motion, and are willing to go for a moderate man of any party, provided his latitude is suf-To this profound ignorance of a question based on facts stubborn as the everlasting hills, and piled high as Lucifer's crest before he fell, the President franks by cartloads his pitiful pettifoggery, pretending that the question is one of officious sympathy for two or three millions of Africans, to the utter neglect of twenty-four millions of Americans! And he counts upon this answer from the immense class aforesaid: "Oh, is that all ! Then hang the meddlesome Abolitionists, and let us have the good old times of patriotic regard for the Union and harmony in the national councils."

It is not a question of sympathy for the Africans

or an African question at all. It is not even a question of the abstract rights of man, or a question whether Slavery shall exist or not. It is, on the contrary, a question whether the liberty of the mass of Americans shall hereafter be of any practical value to them, or shall be overshadowed and nullified like that of the poor whites at the South, by the Slavery of Africans or others. While Slavery was confined to Slave States, and was understood to be waning there toward the doom o extinction, this was not a practical question in the Free States, except to those gifted with prophecy Now that a Northern President sees no occasi Executive interference against the hordes of Border Ruffians which his own partisans have stirred up to exterminate Freedom on the soil once conse crated to it, and on which it now exists under the guaranty of his own Kansas-Nebraska bill, it has become not only a practical question but an inevitable one. Ordinary affairs can no more take the place of it or postpone it, than Autumn can post-Compromise did its utmost long ago, and has failed. It has come at last to this: that the free millions of the North insist before everything else and at all hazards that Slavery shall not extend another step. "Why!" Because there is but one step more for it to take, and after that there can be no more free labor at the North. but only free laziness as at the South-more miserable, if that can be, than Slavery itself. The idletion, in any African Staveholding community, of those who are neither slaves nor slaveholders is the great, inextinguishable fact, which laughs to seem all attempts to hush the Anti-Slavery clamor while Slavery is encroaching on Freedom. The free millions of the North may look on the sufferings of the African slaves with about the same equantmity as upon those of the subject classes in Hindostan. Their sympathy would never disturb the noon-nap of a Brahmin or of an overseer. But when they begin to see that their labor, in which all their wealth and honor consists, is put on a par with that of chattels in human shape, and that they and their children are to be starved out by competition in their own trades and fields with men bought at auction, they will stand to their rights, and if need be to Sharp's rifles. This, then, is the precise question which is blocking the wheels of the Government at Washington; nothing more nor less: "Shall Slavery be a national "institution, and no soil sacred to Liberty under "the folds of the national flag ?" If the Pierce Democracy and not the Republican party carries its point in the present struggle, the victory goes to wrest Kansas from Freedom, and throw her free laborers into a debasing and intolerable competition with chattels under the lash. If Freedom cannot hold Kansas after earning its right under the Kansas-Nebraska bill, when and how can it hold an inch of foothold in the Union except by its own good right hand?

An African question! pleads the miserable tool of the slave-drivers. Just as much an African question as any capital trial is a hemp question, because the result of it is to decide whether the hemp culture is to be patronized more or less. Sympathy with the abused Africans is no crime-quite the reverse. It is a cause worthy of ten times the spirit and enthusiasm yet manifested in this controversy, but it is not what has thrown the Republican party across the servile track of the false Democracy. American free laboring men are to be crushed by the chattel slaves of an aristoersey; and it matters not whether they happen to be African slaves, Asiatic, or European. This is first to be done in Kansas; and the war, already begun, merely lulls on an armistice till Pierce and Atchison's Border Ruffians can find arms that will match them with the Free-Soilers of Lawrence. Is this the time to be cheated by a false issue, thrust into the case by a second-rate New-Hampshire lawyer?

WHERE THEY ARE GOING.

Whatever may be thought of the mooted and doubtful question of the existence or not of a Whis party in the Senate of the United States, that in the State of Maine any such party has totally ceased to exist will not be disputed, we believe, even by our steadfast and faithful friends of The Commercial Advertiser, who seem inclined to carry into politics (where we fear it will be found sadly out of place) the good old theological doctrine of the final perseverance of the saints. Of the existing political status of Maine-where the lean kine of Pro-Slavery dram-shop Democracy have not only swallowed down but fairly digested the "fat "and gressy citizens" of the late Whig party-The Boston Chronicle-always an intelligent journal, and which has lately received a noted accession to its editorial force-gives the following graphic

"The fusion that was commenced in Maine last Summer, and by which it was proposed to create a new party with the old (Hunker) Democratic name, has thus far been attended with the completest success, and apparently to the utmost satisfaction of the high contracting parties. The party that has been swallowed [i. c., the straight Whigs] seems to be as high contracting parties. The party that has been swallowed [i. c., the straight Whings] seems to be as well satisfied as the party that has swallowed it. This is delightful to behold, and indicates the approach or return of that amisble time when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and the goat enter the stomach of the boa constrictor with that high sentiment of satisfaction which ever proceeds from what Mr. Webster would have called reflection on duties Mr. Webster would have called reflection on duties fulfilled—a sort of arrangement to which the serpent, with proverbial wisdom, would make no objection while filling full his patent digester. The Democrats of Maine have swallowed the Whigs from the sealp to the sole, and there is not so much Whigism left there as would serve for sparks with which to kindle anew the old Whig flame, should it become necessary to blow it up into new life for the benefit of the country and the office-seekers. We have looked with some curiosity into the papers of the Democratic and Whig and the office-second and wang curiosity into the papers of the Democratic and Wang parties to find condemnatory articles on what has been done in Maine. We recollected that when there was a coalition made here [i. e., in Massachusetts] between the Free-Soilers and the Democrats, the proceeding was condemned by all the Whig papers, and by most Democratic papers, out of Massachusetts. There was then was condemned by all the Whig papers, and by most Democratic papers, out of Massachusetts. There was something so inexpressibly wicked in what was then done that many mose-grown Hunkers lost their wits, and though the less was certainly of the smallest, it was enough to show how harrible had been the conduct of the conditionists, when it had such an effect on men who had been supposed to be beyond the reach of any influence based on the sentiment of shame. It was scandalously said at the time that these gentlemen were shocked—not by the existence of the coalition—not by what it had done, but by what it refused to do—its not conferring all the offices in the State upon them. But such language was libelous, we must believe, as they have a desire for only such offices as have 'an they have a desire for only such offices as have 'an 'odor of nationality' about them. Be that as it may, we have not found the first line yet in any Whig or Democratic paper condemnatory of the Maine coali-Democratic paper condemnatory of the Maine coali-tion, or fusion, or alliance—call it what you will, so long as you do not call its leaders too late to fat offices. The Whigs, after condemning the National Adminis-tration and the Nebraska bill in the strongest lan-guage, have placed in office a man whose first pro-ceeding as Governer was to indorse that bill, which is the same thing as an indorsement of the Administra-tion. The Democrate after decouncing the Whice for The Democrats after denouncing the Whigs for years as the enemies of their country and of sound political principles, have placed numbers of them in responsible offices, and evince a disposition to do even more for them."

The paper from which we have above quoted, and which, from occupying an independent position in politics, is able to lock at things with a philosophic eye, anticipates precisely the same result in the course of another year in Massachusetts. The 13,000 Hunker Whigs who voted for Walley, added to the 35,000 Hunker Democrats who voted for Beach, will make up a body of 48,000 voters. Five sixths of this number, in the opinion of The Chronicle, would readily go for an arrangement similar to that which has proved so successful in Maine-the organization of a new Democratic party based on the support of Ansi-Democratic principles-Democratic principles in their old Jeffersenian, or even Jacksonian sense, being about

equally hated by the Hunkers of both stripes. It would certainly be an odd, and to a lightminded person rather a laughable sight, to see Rufus Choate, Robert C. Winthrop, George S. Hillard and Albert Fearing working like galleyslaves to elevate Benjamin F. Hallett and Charle G. Greene into the seats in the Senate of the United States now occupied by Messrs. Sumner and Wilson, and at the same time to make Franklin Pierce, or Governor Wise, or whoever the pseudo Democratic candidate may be, President of the United States; all in the full expectation and assurance of obtaining, on their part, Mr. Hillard (say) the District-Attorneyship, Mr. Fearing some small office in the customs, Mr. Choote an Embassadorship to Siam, where his peculiarly Oriental style of oratory would come so well into play, and Mr. Winthrop a slave-catching Commissionership, or some other position equally honora-

guished politicians leading off, and Mr. Walley and his thirteen thousand Hunker supporters wad dling after, and all rushing into the pseudo Democratic party with the eager haste and hurry of so many half-fledged goslings into the nearest horsepend-all this would be well calculated to make the groundlings laugh, however the judicious might be inclined to grieve and moralize over the pitiable weakness of poor human nature, and the destiny of geese to be plucked to-day. and roasted and eaten to-morrow. And already here in New-York also our Softs, while still fighting with the Hards for the privilege of turning the Democratic spit, are beginning to lick their chops over a similar anticipated feast of reast goose; as witness the eighth of the resolutions recently adopted at Syracuse. After expressing their regret at the death of the Whig party of this State, our Silver Grays are basted in that res olution with abundance of compliments to the nationality of their principles and their anti-sectional feelings-a very appropriate preparation for setting them to be roasted in the Cincinnati tin kitchen. Properly to serve up the Cincinnati candidate, a great quantity of drippings will be necessary, and these, doubtless, our well-fed Silver Grays are confidently expected to supply in abundance.

What has that dragon of our Whig Hesperides, The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, to say to this Syracuse attempt to enter the charmed, if not fabulous island, under its special custody, and to steal thence all the Silver Gray apples? We very much fear that in its old age, our respectable cotemporary is growing a little sleepy, and that before it is in the least aware of it, those same apples, if not actually abstracted, will at least be transmuted into something like the apples of Sodom and Gomorrah-fair enough to look at, but inwardly

AUSTRIAN IMPROVEMENTS.

Though Austria has manifested indifference to glory and kept out of the war, yet in another way she has not been idle. The intercourse between Francis Joseph and Louis Bonaparte seems to be not altogether fruitless for the former. Not that the Hapeburg could learn any new trick from the French perjurer, his own lineage giving him the most varied pattern-card in that business. But his Ministers have borrowed from France some financial notions which promise well for his beggarly exchequer. Instead of fighting for Turkey they try to save their country from ruin by availing themselves of her internal resources.

The institution known as the Credit Mobilier was established with the consent of the French Government a few years ago in Paris, by certain speculators and capitalists, headed by the celebrated brothers Pereira, the Count de Morny, half brother of Louis Bonsparte, and several others. The Parisian founders of the system sought to obtain a charter under Francis Joseph, but the ambition of Austrian magnates, nabobs, and financiers being aroused, they promised to show that neither the Austrian people nor Government were in need of foreign capital. They at once formed an association on the Parisian model headed on the one side by Rothschild of Vienna, de Haber, Eskeles Stemetz-Meyer, and other such eminent exchange notabilities, and on the other side by the Princes Schwartzenberg, Auersperg, Fürstenberg, Lichtenstein, and many like Austrian, Bohemian and Hungarian magnates. This association was sanctioned by the Government, with a capital of about thirty million dollars, the first installment being about seven millions. The subscription for the stock was opened under the charge of the old national bank. The business excitement which ensued among the people was unequaled; although the weather was very cold, the building where subscriptions were taken was beleagured day and night. Complete success attended the enterprise, for the subscription reached three hundred million dollars, being more than fortyfold greater than was demanded, and surpassing the far-famed Napoleonic loan.

The object of the Viennese Credit Mobilier is to lend money on easy terms to all industrial classes, agricultural equally with manufacturing. Its sucthe Empire, and, to a certain degree, in the Goverement. As to Austrian resources, they are comparatively boundless, and need only the right policy to call them out; they need, above all, Liberty, that outcast in Continental Europe; but even with the present absolutist system, progress is not impos-

Whatever may be the effect of the new financial measure, the Government at least seeks the blessings of peace. Under Baron Brück, lost credit seems recovering. The bills of the Bank have risen fifteen per cent, an unexpected change to those who knew how bad Austrian paper was. Bankrupt Austria, then, is backed by popular capital. The Government, moreover, largely in debt to the National Bank, gave as security therefor extensive domains which are now being sold with the consent of the debtor. This is also destined to prove a highly beneficial measure, especially to agriculture. Government domains are generally mismanaged, but they may prosper divided among private cultivators. Railroads, too, in Hungary as well as in Austria proper, receive the earnest attention of the Administration; and thus industry and enterprise partake of a new impulse. But reforms cannot be singled out one by one: they re necessarily linked together; and so a new law is under the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce to free Industry from the mediæval thraldem of guilds and crafts.

Such are the fruits of Peace: ameliorations prophetic of political liberties, and not to be reached through the battle-field.

THE SLAVE-TRADING CASE.

The trial of Mr Echeverria on the charge of fitting out the Mary Jane Peck as a slaver, after going on for some days in the District Court, resulted on Wednesday in the acquittal of the defendant. Without any disposition to deprive Mr. Echeverris of any of the benefits, moral or legal, to which that verdict fairly entitles him, we yet feel ourselves at liberty to say that the whole evidence in the case goes to show what facilities there are for evading the laws against the Slave trade, and how difficult it must always be to obtain convictions in such cases against parties resident here.

In the first place, there is a legal as well as an illegal trade to the Coast of Africa, and it requires no very great degree of adroitness to pass off upon ordinary observers a slaving voyage for a trading voyage. In fact, it requires a special degree of sagacity and experience to be able to distinguish between the two. One of the proofs most relied upon, that a vessel was intended as a slaver, used to be that she was provided with an extra supply of water-casks, generally in the form of "shooks," ready to be set up when wanted. But since the ness, parasitical dependence and hopeless degrada. ble and responsible. To see these four distin- late rapid increase of the palm-oil trade on the

African Coast, it has become easy as well as convenient to allege, that what seem to be meant for water-casks are really intended for oil-casks. And perhaps the very same casks may often be carried out to serve either purpose, as circumstances may turn out. So, also of iron boilers to be used in preparing food, another evidence of slave-trading intention-iron boilers are also used in preparing palm oil, and an adroit outfitter would be apt to put on board such as might equally serve both purposes, running the risk of a little inconvenience for the sake of the suppression of evidence.

Then, again, as the slave-ships always have two captains, a Spaniard and an American, so they generally have two outfitters-a foreigner, who is the nominal owner, and an American, or at least a resident in America, who acts really or nominally, as a mere commission merchant, asking no troublesome questions and not interfering too curiously with the business of his principal, satisfied with getting his commissions, whatever they may be. Surely a merchant of average sagacity. especially with the aid of a dexterous clerk, would have very little difficulty in arranging matters so as to exhibit himself, by the aid of his own books and the testimony of his own clerk, as a very innecent man, who knew nothing about what was to be done with the vessels which he fitted out, however clearly that intention might be proved against the vessel.

Then again comes another difficulty, that the witnesses that can be used to prove the complicity of the New-York merchant are generally only the sailors whose credibility it is easy to attack, and whose knowledge in the matter can only be partial and indirect. If to this we add a tolerably respectable mercantile character on the part of the person accused, a Jury a little icalous as to the reputation of the city, and the idea, natural enough, that while the trade in slaves is perfectly legal between Baltimore and New-Orleans, it would be rather hard to held a foreigner to very strict account for engaging in a like traffic between Congo and Cuba-all these circumstances combined must evidently place great obstacles in the way of successful prosecutions against merchants resident here for engaging in the Slave-trade, but who yet-since by their means alone facilities are furnished for the trade-are by far the most guilty parties.

In the case of Mr. Echeverris, the counsel for the defendant took two points-first, that the Mary Peck was on a lawful voyage, and second, that it really a slaver and fitted out as such, the defendant did not know it. It was very well to have this second point to fall back upon, because, with all the ingenuity of the defense, it is impossible not to believe that the Mary Peck was fitted out as a slaver. If Mr. Echeverria himself, after the voyage was over, did not come to the same conclusion, it is extremely difficult to understand why he consented to pay the extra wages demanded by the sailor who was the principal witness in the case, which demand was based upon the alleged fact that the voyage had been a slave-trading voyage. We must conclude, then, that Mr. Echeverris was acquitted on the ground that though the Mary Peck was fitted out for a slave-trading voy age, yet while fitting her out he did not know it Of this verdict he is entitled to all the benefitsamong which we hope may be, both to himself and others, that of having his vigilance and theirs a little quickened, and of looking a little more cautiously into the real character of expeditions to the coast of Africa, in which he and they may be invited to participate.

A STRANGE LAWSUIT.

A case tried during the week before Judge Roosevelt of the Supreme Court, while it exhibits human nature under some of its most disgusting aspects, conveys, at the same time, some impor

The plaintiff in this case was Carolina R. Quim by, at the time it was commenced a wife, or at least under legal bonds of marriage, from which, however, within a few weeks past she is said to have been released by the death of her husband. She is still young, not above twenty-four, the other of three children, and described as of gree personal beauty, modest demeanor, and very winning manners. She possess in her own right a property of near a hundred thousand dollars, held for her by a trustee, and should a suit now going on, to set aside the will of her grandfather, succeed -by which will his property was given to certain charitable uses-she will become entitled to upward of a quarter of a million more.

The present suit seems to have had its origin in the following way: The plaintiff began at the age of sixteen, while at a boarding school at Brooklyn, with contracting a runaway marriage with her late husband, or one to which the family consented only to prevent it from becoming a runaway marriage. She was the daughter of Edward Thomson, and became entitled under the will of her father to the above-mentioned estate, which was at first held for her by her grandfather as trustee. After the birth of her three children she left her husband and went off with another man, with whom she appears to have lived for upward of a year, she paying all the bills, and spending money at a furious rate. The husband commenced a suit against the paramour: but finally, to stop proceedings and to relieve herself from the pecuniary destitution to which she was reduced-her expenses far exceeding her income-she agreed to come back and live with her husband. There being a vacancy in the trusteeship of the property, occasioned by the death of her grandfather and the failure of his executor, Mr. McBride, the defendant in this suit. who was her uncle, agreed to act as her trustee, and, together with his family, appears to have used every effort to bring her back to the paths of propriety. Before long, however, she quarreled again with

her husband, and eloped with one Dolsen, who in some capacity or other had become an inmate of her family, with whom she appears to have since lived, though indulging also at the same time in very premiscuous dissipation. Her calls for money on her uncle and trustee were urgent and fre quent, till having already advanced much more than had yet become due, and perceiving the base purposes to which the money was put, he declined any longer to supply her extravagance. To frighten him into submission the present suit was commenced. It was an application for his removal from the trusteeship on the ground that he had made use of his position to attempt to seduce her, withholding her money to compel her to submit to his wishes; and the evidence relied upon to establish this atrocious charge were the friendly notes which the trustee had from time to time addressed to his erring ward, partly in relation to business, partly in hopes to win her back to decency, with which it was attempted to intermingle two or three slips of paper which might afford some slight color

proved not to be in his handwriting. Of course to meet this extraordinary charge Mr. McBride was obliged to disclose to the Court and the public the true character of his unfortunate niece, who was presented by the evidence put in as having put herself on a level and subjected herself to some of the horrible evils attending on a life of abandoned The counsel who appeared for the plaintiff could

hardly have been ignorant of the true character of their case and their client; and yet, as Mr. McBride would yield nothing, they persisted in going to trial. After the second day's proceedings had been published, the plaintiff sent a paper signed with her own name to Mr. McBride's counsel in which she notified him that she had withdrawn all authority from Messrs. Smith & Norton, who acted as her counsel, to proceed with the suit. This paper having been served upon the counsel, they proceeded to her boarding-house, where they were received at the door by the man Dolsen, who refused to allow them to see her. However, the next morning Mr. Norton contrived to get access to her, and persuaded her to sign a paper revoking her revocation and authorizing Smith & Norton to go on. But, pending the proceedings the third day, Dolsen himself entered the Court-room and handed to Mr. McBride's counsel a third paper, signed also by the plaintiff, in which she declared that she had been compelled by Mr. Norton's threats to sign the second paper, and again revoking all authority to Smith & Norton to act for her. Mr. Norton, being put on the stand, denied the use of any threats, but only representations that to withdraw the suit would be to confess the truth of the charges against her; and he insisted, on the other hand, that Dolsen had, as she said, compelled her to sign the first paper by threats, and that he had also compelled her to execute a paper assigning him the trust property-the whole of her estate-and that she had the day before accompanied him to Wall street to sign these papers. Finally Messrs. Smith & Norton backed out and abandoned their whole case, acknowledging that the charges against Mr. McBride were wholly unfounded.

We can conceive but one reason why they should have persisted in trying a case the result of which they must have foreseen. They must have wished in a friendly spirit to bring the lamentable case of their client, surrounded as she is by sharpers and guilty as she would seem to have been of gross violations of law, to the notice of the Grand Jury and the prosecuting officers of the county. Could anything better be done for this unfortunate young woman than to place her in the House of Correction, where she would not only have leisure to reform, but would be protected against the villains who inflame her evil propensities as a means of plundering her? And if some of the persons who have acted a conspicuous part in contributing to her degradation were sent either to the House of Correction or the Penitentiary, we conceive that they would do the public more service there than they are likely to do in any other position.

AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. One of the recommendations which the Governor

arges in his Message is that in favor of a State

grant to aid in the establishment of an Agricultural college. We need hardly say to those who are familiar with the course of THE TRIBUNE upon such matters, that this is a proposal to which we are decidedly opposed and which we trust the Legislature will be slow in adopting. The reasons why they should not thus appropriate the public money are very simple, but, to our judgment, perfectly conclusive. In the first place, the whole system of collegiate and academical begging at the doors of the State treasury is a vicious one and ought to be abolished. Besides, we have an excellent system of Common Schools, which we trust will soon be made more perfect and efficient than it is; to those schools all the children of the State have the right of access, and they are very properly supported by a tax upon the whole people. So far, the State guarantees to every child the right to an education. Of course, this is not far enough for the State to go, and we shall be the first to hail the day when the doors of the higher education can also be thrown open on the same terms. But meanwhile we must strenuously object to any partial appropriation of the public money for the special benefit of a limited class. No doubt Academies and Colleges are valuable and useful institutions, but that is no reason why they should be aided by means of taxes imposed on those whose children cannot be educated by them. There is nothing that we view with less complacency than the annual donations which the Legislature is in the habit of making to them. If these institutions, many of them sectarian and merely local, are fit to exist at all; if they are really required by the respective religious denominations and localities which enjoy their advantages, let them be supported by those denominations and by the people of those localities. Otherwise, they are not wanted, and ought at once to shut up shop and retire from business.

The Agricultural College, so far as we understand the case, falls within the scope of these principles. If it is wanted, let it be established by the money of those who feel the want; and on that basis we shall be happy to lend to the enterprise all the aid in our power. But don't let it go begging to Albany. Don't let it ask the Legislature to force those who don't want it to pay for it. We don't mean by this that those who don't went to pay money for schools should never be made to pay, for public education is as necessary and a great deal more efficacious than a public police. But that education must be one open to all classes of the people, and altogether universal in its benefits, and not limited to a few pupils collected together at some favored locality. We trust the proposed grant to the Agricultural College will be refused.

If the public are not sufficiently obfuscated on the Slavery question to serve the purpose of the slave-breeders and slave-traders, it certainly will not be for want of renewed efforts in that behalf on the part of the doughface politicians by whom the North and the cause of Freedom have been so long disgraced and so often betrayed.

Among the rest, Governor Price of New-Jersey nust needs follow the example of President Pierce n attempting to force down the throats of the good eople of that State such nauseous doses as the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Fugitive-Slave act. The argument of Governor Price on this latter subject is very short and comprehensive, as thus: The States are required by the Constitution to surrender fugitives from labor; therefore Congress has a right to legislate on the subject; therefore any law that Congress chooses to pass upon the subject must be constitutional and ought to be obeyed. The logic of this is only equaled by the grammar of that part of the Message in which the Governor undertakes to reconcile his lieges to to the allegations of the plaintiff, but which were I the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. "We as

" Jerseymen [though not as grammarians] contend that we have the capacity, and are endowed by nature, in common with all our countrymen, to "the right of self-government." But how can a man who has no regard for the rules of common honesty or a decent self-respect be expected to pay much attention to the mere rules of grammar? The Governor's apology for the Missouri Border Ruffians is the meanest thing we have heard from the mouth of any Northern man. Even Pierce and Cushing could not venture upon that dirty job, which was left to be performed by such scrubs as the Governor of New-Jersey.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

The Anti-Nebraska candidate for Speaker is N. P. BANKS, jr., of Massachusetts, nominated by a vote of 59 to 9 in the only nominating caucus of the Anti-Nebraska Members which has been called or held since the commencement of the Seasion. To that caucus all the Anti-Nebraska Members were publicly invited-I heard the invitation distinctly given on the preceding adjournment of the House. If any Member failed to attend, it was because he chose to stay away; if any did not remain to vote, (about 9 o'clock,) that, too, was his own free choice. It has at all times been within the power of Members who desired a second caucus, to have one called, and the nomination of Mr. Banks thereby reviewed. But instead of this, Mr. Brenton (himself Chairman of the Caucus) has seen fit, of and by himself, to bolt the Anti-Nebraska nomination; and several other Members have at one time or another done likewise. Others who have voted for Mr. Banks have simultaneously plotted night and day to defeat him, and have thereby protracted the contest, and have made this failure to elect a pretext for their cabals and mischief. Perhaps this is treating their party and its nominee fairly; but it does not seem so to me. In my view, those who at any time desired another candidate should have asked for a new caucus, and therein stated their views and asked a concurrence therein. or at least then and there given notice that they were about to take a new course in the House. Let the candid judge.

To-day, Mr. THORINGTON of Iews, as soon as the House came to order, rose and offered a resolution making Mr. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL of Ohio Speaker of the House. Mr. T. avowed that he ffered this resolution without consulting anybody. It did not elect Mr. Campbell; it did not organize the House; on the contrary, it introduced new elements of discord and heart-burning; it wasted the day; and it very nearly broke the Anti-Nebraska party into pieces. Some were constrained by it to vote for Mr. Campbell who did not desire his election; others were brought to vote against him who deeply regretted the necessity imposed on them of so doing.

DUNN of course was in his element. He had once before urged the call of a nominating caucus, and agreed to abide its decision. When it convened, however, he appeared and made a bitter, malevolent speech, and then left, refusing to stay and vote because he knew Banks would be nominated by a large majority. He forthwith refused to be governed by the result, because all the Anti-Nebraska Members did not attend! though a majority of them did, and the rest were fairly notified, and could not be required to go. To-day be recalled the promise which he had been for weeks steadily violating, and gave notice that he would never vote for Banks, however strongly neminated, but would vote for anybody else. This man calls himself Anti-Nebraska, and says he will be even with the foremost in that fight; yet he tells the great majority of the Anti-Nebraska men that they must surrender their preference for Speaker in conform ity to his will, or the House shall not be organized so long as he can prevent it. Does not this headstrong, selfish willfulness expose the hollowness of his Anti-Nebraska professions?

He was challenged to-day to set before the House his reasons for opposing Mr. Banks, whom he has so long been assailing by inuendo and intimation; but he refused to do it. The shadows of pretexts which he did put forth were most thoroughly exposed and dissipated by Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio in brief but forcible speech. It is seldom that manly sincerity and unselfish devotion to principle are brought out with stronger relief than in this effort of Mr. Sherman

Finally, Mr. CUMBACK of Indiana, as if not entirely satisfied with the mischief accomplished offered a proposition to make Mr. Mace Speaker, but finally withdrew it. It was reported that this is a premonitory of the desertion of Mr. Banks by several Members from Indiana, and that ome Pennsylvanians are expected to follow suit. Ah, well! gentlemen-you can break down the party which elected you; but what then? H. G.

THE PRESIDENCY IN 1856.

Editorial Correspondence of The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856. There is a quiet but earnest canvass going forward for Delegates to the Democratic Presidential Convention to assemble at Cincinnati next May. The distraction of the Anti-Nebraska ranks by Nativism, coupled with the proved repugnance of the Southern Know-Nothings to fellowship their Northern compatriots unless they place themselves distinctly and fully on the platform of acquiescence in the Nebraska Iniquity, improves the chances of the Douglas Democracy to renew their lease of the Executive -power and patronage; and one consequence of this is an increase of activity and zeal in the efforts made to secure Delegates favorable to this or that aspirsut. The predominant opinion here seems to be that Mr. Franklin Pierce will secure the coveted prize-an opinion in which I do not concur. Whenever there is a serious contest as to the renomination of one already holding such a station, the demurrers are pretty certain to succeed. They have naturally on their side those who are in the party but out of office, and would like to change places with the well-fed incumbents. Hope, and curiosity, and the love of novelty, are all on the side of the innovators. I see that the office-holders are picking up a good many Delegates, especially in the States where the office-holders compose the bulk of what remains of the party; but these will not suffice. Pennsylvania will send a Buchanan Delegation ; New-York will have on hand one full-blooded for Dickinson and another at heart for Marcy and under his guidance; Wisconsin, I am assured, has elected Dickinson men; while our Mr. Augustus Schell, a most devoted friend of Dickinson, is now spending some time at Richmond-for what purpose deponent saith not, but claims a Yankee's right to guess. Pierce may very probably have a plurality on the assembling of the Delegates, but it will not hold out until he can have time to convert it into a majority. I judge te-day that Buchanan and Dickinson stand about equal chances; and, for the sake of our Softs, who